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harm, and of the broadening and elevation of the functions of universities in the true sense of these adjectives, for an institution is broad in proportion to its contact with the full range of serious thought and with all classes of its natural constituency, and it is elevated in proportion as it is really useful, the notions of the leisure classes to the contrary notwithstanding.

The general summary shows an annual production of nearly 39 million dollars of which, however, a part appears to be the smelting and refinement of ores mined outside the state. The record shows that all the mineral industries felt the impulse of the country's general prosperity. The coal production reached a value of over five million dollars. The plaster, hydraulic cement, clay, salt, and stone industries all exhibit marked advances. Altogether it is a good showing for a state whose great industry is agriculture.

T. C. C.

Results of the Branner-Agassiz Expedition to Brazil.

- I. *The Decapod and Stomatopod Crustacea.* By MARY J. RATHBUR. 23 pp., 1 plate.
- II. *The Isopod Crustacea.* By HARRIET RICHARDSON, 3 pp., 4 figures.
- III. *The Fishes.* By CHARLES H. GILBERT, 23 pp. 1 plate.
- IV. *Two Characteristic Geologic Sections on the Northeast Coast of Brazil.* By J. C. BRANNER, 17 pp., 5 sketch maps and sections, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., August 1900.

Nos. I, II, and III relate to existing forms of life, and belong to that realm of current geology which we conveniently, and doubtless wisely, leave to the zoölogists.

No. IV gives in as much detail as field circumstances would permit two sections opened by railways running from the coast toward the interior, and traversing the border formations somewhat nearly normal to their strike. The section along the Bahia and Minas Railway lies at about 18° S. Lat., and that along the Alagôas Railway between 9° 20' and 9° 40' S. Lat., the two sections being about a thousand kilometers apart. They show essentially the same structure: a series of relatively young sediments lapping back over old crystalline rocks. The age of the sediments is open to question, and the problem is regarded as too large for specific discussion in the paper. The evidence is thought to point to the following conclusions:

1. The Bahia basin, formerly referred to the Cretaceous, is probably either Eocene Tertiary, or Laramie.
2. The parti-colored beds along the coast, formerly referred provisionally to the Tertiary, are the same as the Bahia Eocene.
3. The sediments of the Alagôas section are of fresh-water origin, like those of Bahia.
4. No fossils have been found in the section along the Bahia and Minas Railway, but it seems probable that these beds are the southward continuation of the Bahia beds.

The crystalline series next back of the sedimentary beds consist mainly of quartz-monzonites (gabbros) granites and gneisses, the first having a notable development. The Bahia-Minas section ends in mica and other schists much faulted, wrinkled, and cut by veins, and much more deeply decomposed than the quartz-monzonites.

The contribution is doubly valuable in that it bears on the evolution of a continent that has played a peculiar and interesting part in geologic history, but which is as yet too little known to be interpreted with precision or satisfaction. The generosity of Agassiz, as well as the devotion of Branner, in securing it are to be gratefully recognized.

T. C. C.

Progress of Geological Work in Canada During 1899. By HENRY M. AMI, Can. Rec. of Sci., Vol. VIII, No. 4, July 1899.

Contrary to the natural interpretation of the title this is a list of works relating to Canadian geology published during the year 1899 through various avenues, and embracing private as well as official works. It will be found helpful to working geologists.

C.

Descriptive Catalogue of a Collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada, Paris International Exhibition, 1900.

This is somewhat more than a simple descriptive catalogue of the minerals exhibited, as it contains notes relative to the modes of their occurrence and to the industrial operations connected with them, when these are important, as well as other incidental information which gives the catalogue value as a book of reference.